The Georgetown Profile

PREPARED BY:

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PEI DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

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SUMMARY

- The population of the Georgetown area decreased slightly (1.1%) between 1981 and 1986, from 737 to 729.
- Equally high percentages of the population in Georgetown were in the 25-34 age group (14.2%) and the 35-44 age group (14.2%).
- The majority of Georgetown residents (52.7%) were single and never married.
- The vast majority of people living in Georgetown (99.3%) reported English as their mother tongue.
- English was the home language of 645 (99.2%) Georgetown residents.
- A total of 15 Georgetown residents (2.3%) could speak both official languages of Canada, somewhat lower than the 9.4 percent recorded for the Province.
- Approximately 50 percent of the residents in Georgetown were of British origin while 40 percent of the residents indicated multiple ethnic origins.
- Of the residents of Georgetown who indicated their place of birth, 98.5 percent were born in Canada, and 88.3 percent of these people were born on Prince Edward Island.
- Approximately 83.6 percent of Georgetown residents five years of age and over were living in the same dwelling thay had occupied five years earlier.
- Approximately 24.5 percent of the residents of Georgetown had less than a Grade 9 education.
- A secondary certificate for Grades 9-12 was held by 15.3 percent of the population 15 years of age and over in Georgetown.

- Non-university certificates were held by 12.2 percent of the population of Georgetown; university degrees were not reported by any Georgetown residents.
- The majority of occupied private dwellings in Georgetown (72.7%) were owned.
- The majority of houses in Georgetown (60.9%) were built prior to 1946.
- There were 240 males and 250 females 15 years of age and over living in Georgetown in 1986, with 175 males and 110 females in the labour force.
- There were 150 males and 90 females employed in Georgetown in 1986; approximately 85.7 percent of the male labour force and 81.8 percent of the female labour force were employed.
- Canada Employment and Immigration Commission statistics for May 23, 1989 reported 240 people with open unemployment insurance claims in Georgetown.
- Fishing, hunting and trapping occupations accounted for the largest percentage of open unemployment insurance claims for males in Georgetown (24.8%); processing occupations accounted for the largest percentage of open claims for females in Georgetown (41.2%).
- The unemployment rates for males and females in Georgetown were 11.4 and 22.7 percent respectively.
- The male unemployment rate for Georgetown was 3.3 percentage points below the provincial rate for males, while the female unemployment rate for Georgetown was 5.9 percentage points higher than the provincial female rate.

- The participation rates in 1986 for males and females in Georgetown were 72.9 and 44.0 percent respectively. These rates were somewhat lesser than the participation rates recorded for males and females in the Province.

- Occupations in processing (23.6%) and service occupations (23.6%) accounted for the largest percentage of the Georgetown labour force followed by primary occupations (16.4%) and clerical and related occupations (9.1%).

- The leading male occupation in Georgetown was service (24.2%) while the leading female occupation was processing (31.8%).

- The leading industries in Georgetown in 1986 were manufacturing (32.7%), service industries, excluding government (30.9%) and primary (18.2%).

- Georgetown reported a higher percentage share of its labour force involved in the manufacturing, primary, and non-government service industries in comparison to Prince Edward Island.

- Approximately 85 percent of the males and 82 percent of the females living in Georgetown in 1986 were paid workers.

- Georgetown recorded a total of 16.4 percent of its population self-employed, considerably higher than the 10.1 percent recorded for the Province.

- The largest percentage of the population of Georgetown (18.8%) reported a total income of $7,000 - $9,999; the largest percentage of Prince Edward Island's population (17.5%) reported income between $10,000 - $14,999.

- Females in Georgetown reported a higher percentage in the lowest income group (under $1,000) compared to males. Although no males or females

in Georgetown reported income in the highest income group ($35,000+), males reported a much higher percentage earning $10,000 and over compared to females.

- The highest percentage of Georgetown males (22.2%) reported income of $15,000 - $19,999 while the highest percentage of females (31.7%) earned $7,000 - $9,999.

- There were 165 economic families living in Georgetown in 1986; approximately 18.2 percent of these families were considered to be low income economic families.

- The incidence of low income among unattached individuals in Georgetown in 1986 was 50 percent, which is considerably higher (10.8 percentage points) than the 39.2 percent reported for the Province.

INTRODUCTION

The following report provides a profile of the town of Georgetown using Statistics Canada's 1986 Census. The 1986 Census data is the most recent source for subprovincial data.

Georgetown, incorporated in 1912, is situated on a peninsula which measures approximately two and a half by eleven kilometers. It is located on the south side of the peninsula at the confluence of the Brudenell and Montague Rivers. During the second half of the nineteenth century, Georgetown's strategic location gave rise to a shipbuilding industry, and while the town continues to be a shipbuilding centre, it has also expanded its commercial base to include other industries such as food processing.

This report will examine the social and economic characteristics of Georgetown and where possible, comparisons will be made with the Province.

The following subject areas will be discussed in this report:

- Population
- Age Distribution
- Marital Status
- Home Language, Mother Tongue, and Official Language
- Ethnic Origin
- Place of Birth
- Mobility Status
- Highest Level of Education
- Dwelling Characteristics
- Labour Force Activity

- Occupation
- Industry
- Class of Worker
- 1985 Income

A brief conclusion will summarize the major characteristics of Georgetown.

Appendix A contains the definitions of the terms used in this report.

The first topic to be discussed is population.

POPULATION

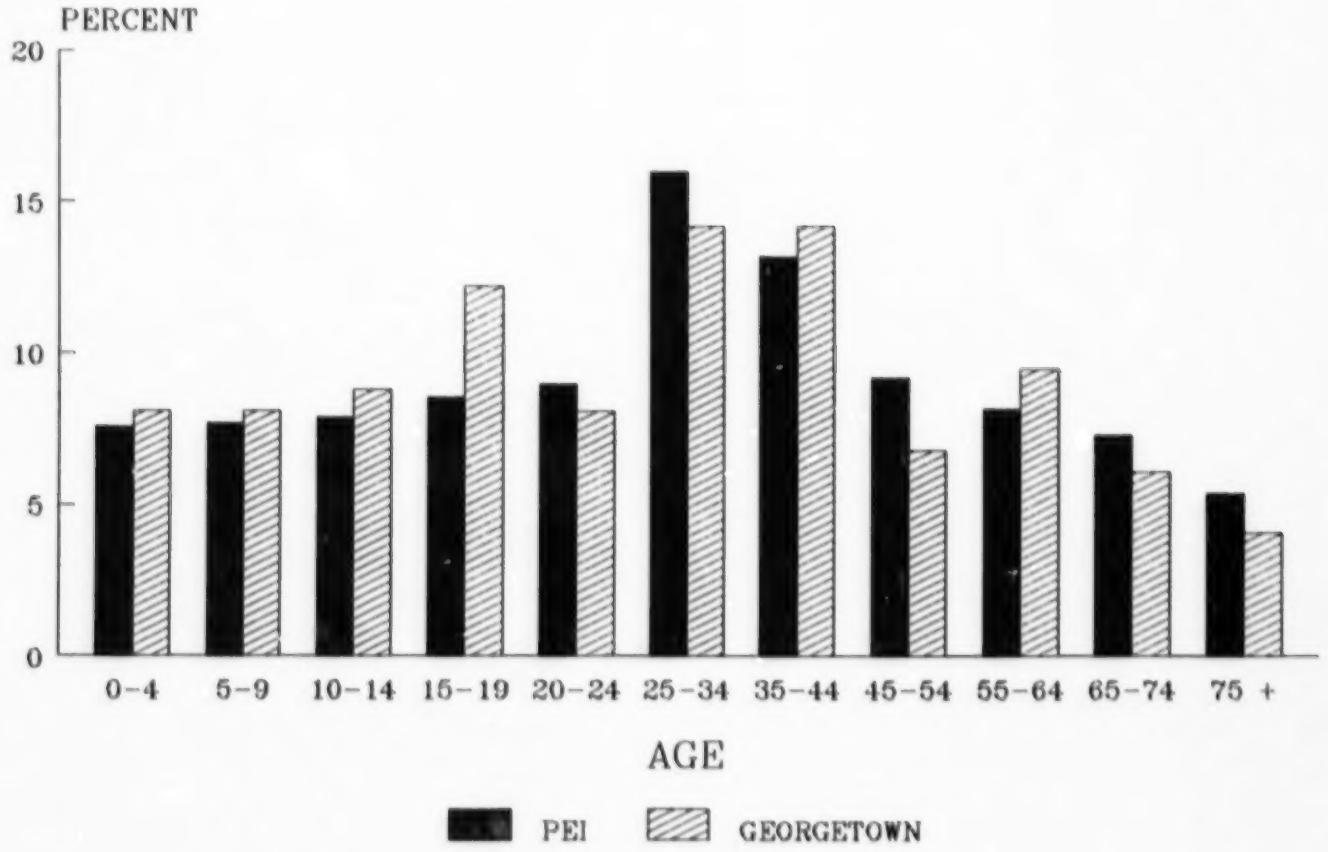
Between 1981 and 1986, there was a slight decrease (1.1%) in the population of Georgetown from 737 to 729. The land area of Georgetown according to the 1986 Census was 1.66 square kilometers with a population density of 439.2 persons per square kilometer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Approximately 37.2 percent of the population in Georgetown were between 0 and 19 years of age. Prince Edward Island recorded 31.7 percent of its population in this age group. **Figure 1** presents population by age distribution for Georgetown and Prince Edward Island.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-103

Prince Edward Island had a higher percentage of its population (30.1%) over the age of 45 compared to Georgetown (26.4%). Approximately 36.5 percent of the population of Georgetown were between 20 and 44 years of age while Prince Edward Island recorded 38.2 percent of its population in this age group.

An equally high percentage of the Georgetown population was in the 25-34 age group (14.2%) and the 35-44 age group (14.2%). The Province recorded its highest percentage share of the population (16.0%) in the 25-34 age group.

Data by sex reveals that the highest percentage of Georgetown females were in the 15-19 age group (13.5%) and the 25-34 age group (13.5%). The highest percentage of males in Georgetown were in the 35-44 age group (16.2%). Prince Edward Island recorded the highest percentage of its male and female populations in the 25-34 age group (16.0% for each sex).

Approximately 22.9 percent of the female population in Georgetown were age 55 or over, compared to 16.2 percent of the male population of the area. It is interesting to note that a greater percentage of Georgetown females were age 19 or under compared to the males (females - 37.8%, males - 36.5%). A greater percentage of males were, thus, in the middle range age group of 20-55 years (males - 47.3%, females - 39.2%).

In summary, Georgetown recorded a higher percentage of its population in the 0-19 age group compared to Prince Edward Island. Nevertheless, Prince Edward Island had a higher percentage of its population between 20 and 44 years of age and 45 years and over. These data indicate a younger population living in Georgetown compared to the Province overall.

MARITAL STATUS

The majority of Georgetown residents were single and never married (52.7%) compared to those who were married or separated (39.7%), widowed (6.2%) or divorced (1.4%).

HOME LANGUAGE, MOTHER TONGUE AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Home language is defined as the language which is spoken at home by the individual at the time of the Census. Mother tongue refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census. Official language refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English or French, the two official languages of Canada.

English was the mother tongue of 720 people in Georgetown (99.3%), with only five people (0.7%) reporting French as their mother tongue. English as a home language was reported by 99.2 percent of the population of Georgetown, with the remaining 0.8 percent reporting more than one home language.

The majority of Georgetown's population (97.7%) reported their official language was English only; fifteen people, or 2.3 percent of the population in Georgetown, could speak both official languages. Prince Edward Island overall recorded 9.4 percent of the population could speak both official languages. Thus, the Province recorded a larger percentage of the population could speak both official languages compared to Georgetown.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belong.

Approximately 50.4 percent of the population in Georgetown were

of British origin while 9.3 percent were of French origin and 0.8 percent were of an origin other than British or French. Approximately 39.5 percent of respondents indicated multiple origins. These figures are quite similar to those recorded for the Province where 47.4 percent of the population were of British origin, 8.9 percent were of French origin, 2.9 percent were of an origin other than English or French, and 40.8 percent had multiple ethnic origins.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Of the Georgetown residents who indicated their place of birth, 98.5 percent were born in Canada. Of this number, 88.3 percent were born in Prince Edward Island. The Province overall recorded 96.5 percent of its residents were born in Canada and 79.4 percent were born on Prince Edward Island. Thus, Georgetown residents were more likely to have been born on Prince Edward Island than Island residents overall.

MOBILITY STATUS

Mobility status refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residents on Census day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population may be classified as movers or non-movers.

In 1986, there were 610 people five years of age and over residing in Georgetown. Of this total, 510 people (83.6%) were considered non-movers as they were living in the same dwelling they had occupied five years earlier. The remaining 100 people (16.4%) were living in a different dwelling than the one they had lived in five years earlier and were thus considered to be movers.

A total of 40 people migrated to Georgetown between 1981 and

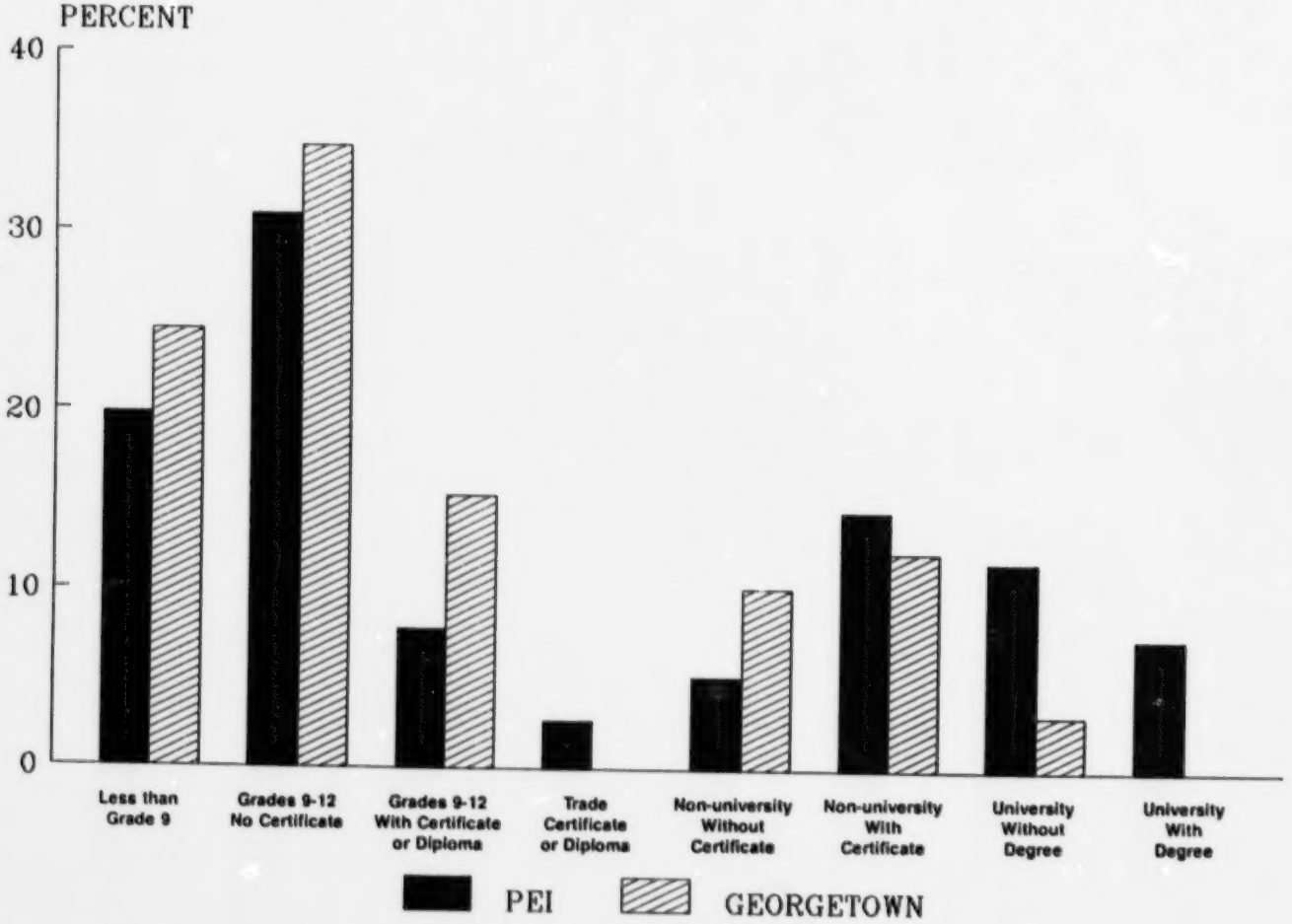
1986. Approximately 50 percent of these people came from a different province in Canada, while 37.5 percent came from the same census division and 12.5 percent came from the same province.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The 1986 Census provides data on the highest level of schooling of residents 15 years of age and over. **Figure 2** illustrates the percentage of the population in Georgetown and Prince Edward Island by educational levels.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

As illustrated in Figure 2, 24.5 percent of the residents of Georgetown had less than a Grade 9 education; this figure is somewhat higher (4.7 percentage points) than the 19.8 percent recorded for the Province.

A secondary certificate for Grade 9-12 was held by 15.3 percent of the population in Georgetown compared to 7.8 percent for the Province. Trade certificates were not reported for the Georgetown population while the Province reported 2.7 percent with a trade certificate or diploma. Non-university certificates were held by 12.2 percent of the population of Georgetown compared to 14.5 percent for Prince Edward Island.

Overall, Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population (59.2%) with less than a Grade 12 education compared to Prince Edward Island (50.7%). As well, Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population having a certificate for Grades 9-12 and non-university education without a certificate compared to the Province.

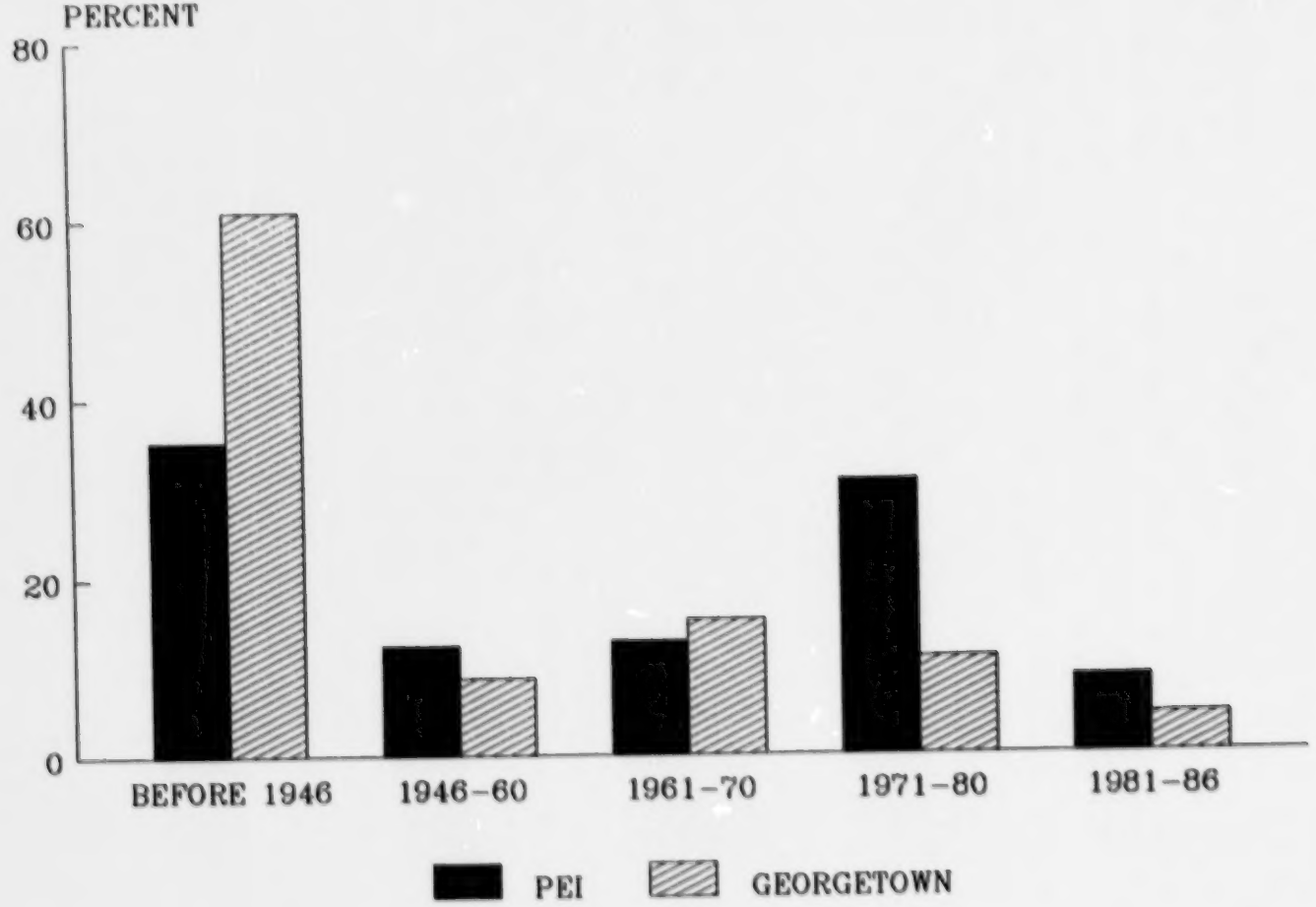
DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

There were 220 occupied private dwellings in Georgetown in 1986. The majority of these dwellings (72.7%) were owned while the remainder (27.3%) were rented.

Figure 3 presents the percentage of houses built in Georgetown and Prince Edward Island by date of construction.

DATE OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 3



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

Figure 3 illustrates a higher percentage of the houses in Georgetown were built prior to 1946 (60.9%) and between 1961-1970 (15.2%) compared to Prince Edward Island (35.3% and 12.9% respectively). From 1946-1960, 1971-1980 and 1981-1986 the percentages of houses built in Georgetown were 8.7, 10.9 and 4.3 percent respectively. These figures are lower than the 12.3, 30.9 and 8.7 percent recorded for the Province during the same time periods.

Overall, the greatest percentage of houses in both Georgetown (60.9%) and Prince Edward Island (35.3%) were built prior to 1946.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

According to the 1986 Census, there were 240 males and 250 females 15 years of age and over living in Georgetown. The labour force for Georgetown in 1986 consisted of 175 males and 110 females. In 1981, there were 185 males and 85 females in the labour force. Thus, between 1981 and 1986, the male labour force in Georgetown decreased slightly while the female labour force increased. **Table 1** presents the 1986 labour force activity for Prince Edward Island and Georgetown.

TABLE 1

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE GEORGETOWN AREA - 1986 CENSUS

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	GEORGETOWN
Males		
Population 15 years and over	47,115	240
In the Labour Force	35,850	175
Employed	30,580	150
Unemployed	5,265	20
Participation Rate (%)	76.1	72.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.7	11.4
Females		
Population 15 years and over	48,630	250
In the Labour Force	27,420	110
Employed	22,810	90
Unemployed	4,610	25
Participation Rate (%)	56.4	44.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.8	22.7

Note 1: The participation rate is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years and over; the unemployment rate is defined as the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue 94-104, Prince Edward Island Profile, Part 2

EMPLOYMENT

There were 150 males and 90 females employed in Georgetown in 1986. Approximately 85.7 percent of the male labour force and 81.8 percent of the female labour force were employed. For Prince Edward Island, approximately 85.3 percent of the male labour force and 83.2 percent of the female labour force were employed. Thus, Georgetown recorded a slightly higher percentage of males employed and a slightly lower percentage of females employed in comparison to Prince Edward Island.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In Georgetown, there were 20 males and 25 females unemployed in 1986.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission statistics for May 23, 1989 reported 240 people with open unemployment insurance claims in Georgetown. Data on claimant statistics are based on the postal codes of the area; the postal code used for Georgetown was C0A 1L0. **Table 2** presents the number and percentage of unemployment insurance claimants in Georgetown by occupation and by sex.

TABLE 2

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS BY OCCUPATION BY SEX FOR THE GEORGETOWN AREA - 23 May 1989

CCDO	OCCUPATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
11	Managerial, Administrative & Related	2	1.7	2	1.7	4	1.7
21	Sciences, Engineering	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23	Social Sciences and Related	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.4
27	Teaching and Related	0	0.0	2	1.7	2	0.8
31	Medicine and Health	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.4
33	Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
37	Sport, Recreation	2	1.7	0	0 0	2	0.8
41	Clerical and Related	2	1.7	5	4.2	7	2.9
51	Sales Occupations	2	1.7	5	4.2	7	2.9
61	Service Occupations	4	3.3	26	21.8	30	12.5
71	Farming, Horticultural	6	5.0	1	0.8	7	2.9
73	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	30	24.8	6	5.0	36	15.0
75	Forestry, Logging	2	1.7	5	4.2	7	2.9
77	Mining, Quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
81/82	Processing	20	16.5	49	41.2	69	28.8
83	Machining	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
85	Fabricating	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	1.7
87	Construction	16	13.2	2	1.7	18	7.5
91	Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	5	4.1	0	0.0	5	2.1
93	Material Handling and Related	3	2.5	0	0.0	3	1.3
95	Other Crafts Equipment	3	2.5	0	0.0	3	1.3
99	Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	17	14.0	14	11.8	31	12.9
	Not Stated or Invalid	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
		121	100.1	119	99.9	240	100.0

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Administrative Data

Fishing, hunting and trapping occupations accounted for 24.8 percent of the open claims for males in the Georgetown area, followed by occupations in processing (16.5%), occupations not elsewhere classified (14.0%) and construction trades (13.2%).

Processing occupations accounted for the largest percentage share (41.2%) of female unemployment insurance claimants, followed by service occupations (21.8%), occupations not elsewhere classified (11.8%) and fishing, hunting, and trapping (5.0%).

Overall, processing occupations accounted for more than one-quarter (28.8%) of all open unemployment insurance claims in the Georgetown area. Fishing, hunting, trapping occupations (15.0%), occupations not elsewhere classified (12.9%), and service occupations (12.5%) accounted for a relatively large percentage of the open claims as well.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate for males in the Georgetown area was 11.4 percent. The unemployment rate for males in Prince Edward Island was 14.7 percent. Thus, the male unemployment rate for Georgetown was lower (3.3 percentage points) than the Provincial rate.

The unemployment rate for females in Georgetown was 22.7 percent which was significantly higher (5.9 percentage points) than the Provincial female unemployment rate. In Georgetown itself, the female unemployment rate was 11.3 percentage points above the male unemployment rate.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The participation rate is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

According to the 1986 Census, the male and female participation

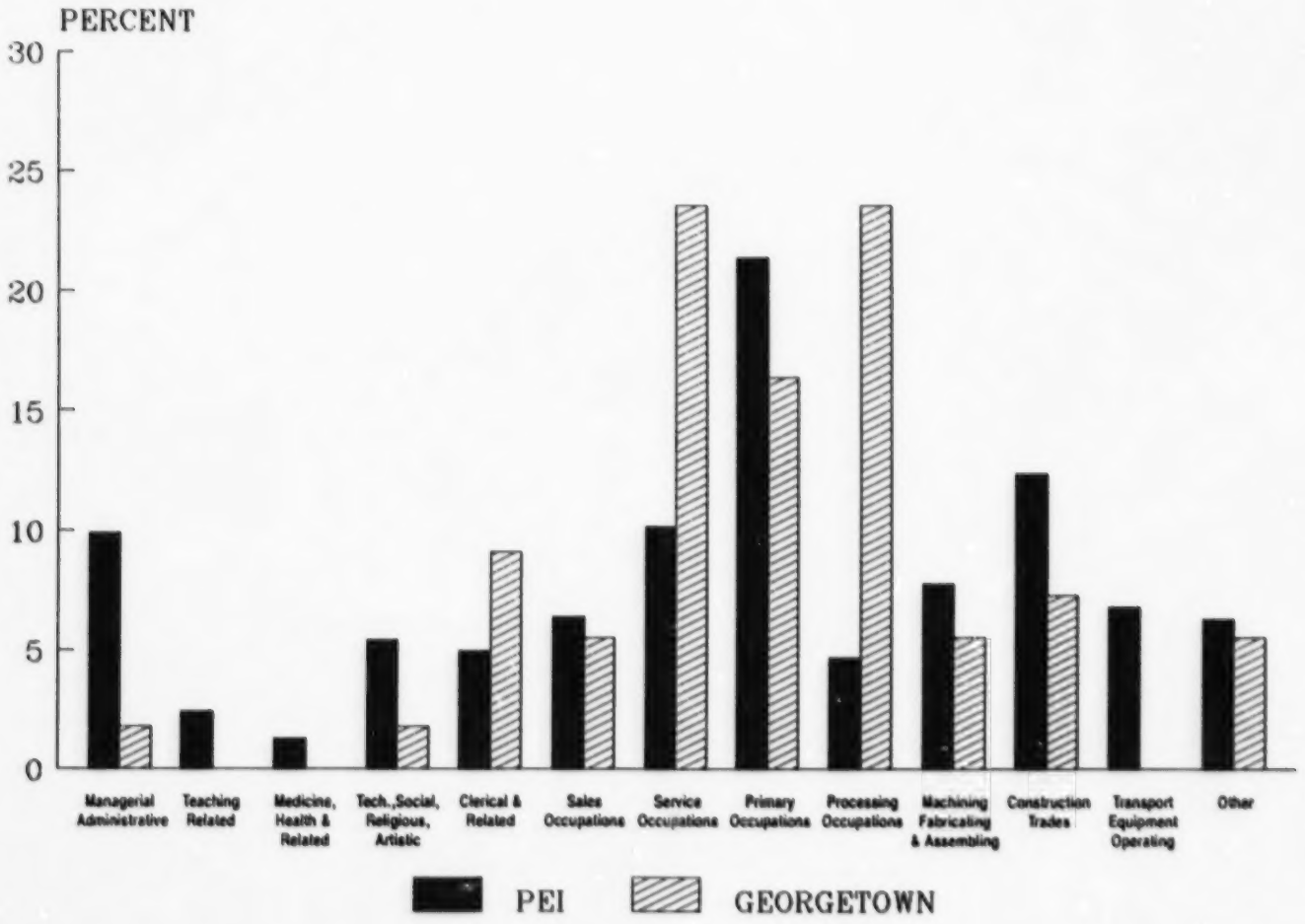
rates for Georgetown were 72.9 and 44.0 percent respectively. The Province recorded male and female participation rates of 76.1 and 56.4 percent respectively. Thus, the male participation rate for Georgetown was 3.2 percentage points below the male participation rate for the Province while the female participation rate for Georgetown was 12.4 percentage points below the Provincial female participation rate.

OCCUPATION

Figure 4 illustrates the labour force by occupation for Georgetown and Prince Edward Island for 1986.

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION

FIGURE 4



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

Service occupations and processing occupations each accounted for 23.6 percent of the labour force in Georgetown. The Province recorded only 10.2 percent of its labour force in service occupations and 4.7 percent in processing occupations. In addition to these two occupations, Georgetown recorded a larger percentage share of its labour force (9.1%) in clerical and related occupations in comparison to Prince Edward Island (5.0%).

The three leading occupations in Georgetown were processing, service and primary; for Prince Edward Island, the three leading occupations were primary, construction and service.

The leading male occupations in Georgetown were service (24.2%), primary (21.2%) and processing (18.2%). For males in Prince Edward Island, the leading occupations were primary (21.4%), construction (12.4%) and service (10.2%).

The leading female occupations in Georgetown were processing (31.8%), service (22.7%) and clerical (18.2%), while the leading female occupations for Prince Edward Island were clerical (27.5%), service (20.9%) and medicine and health (10.0%).

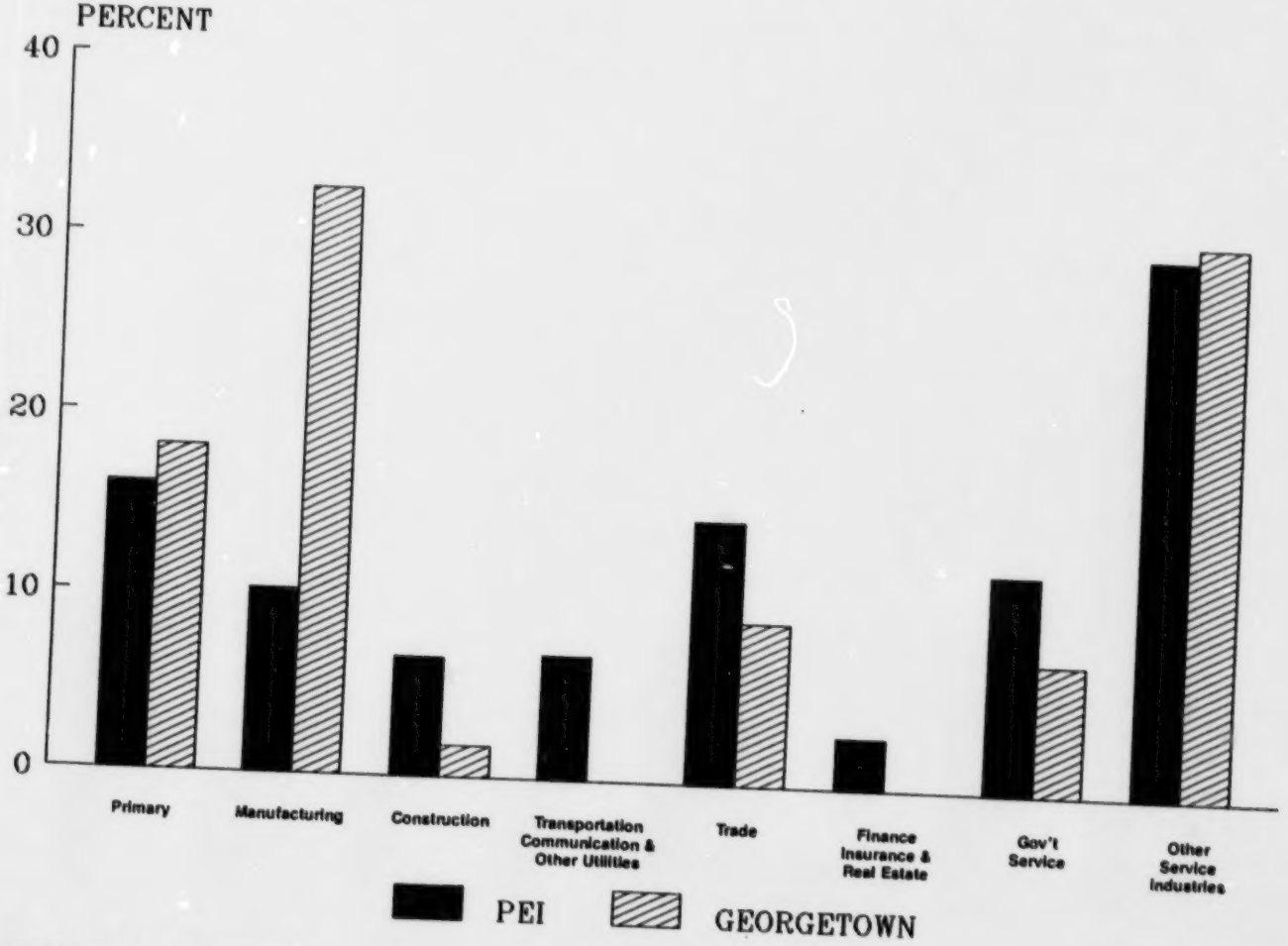
Clearly, processing occupations play a more prominent role in Georgetown's economy than they do in the overall Provincial economy.

INDUSTRY

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of the labour force by industry for Georgetown and Prince Edward Island.

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

FIGURE 5



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

In 1986, the leading industries in Georgetown were: manufacturing (32.7%), other services, excluding government (30.9%) and primary (18.2%).

The leading industries for the Province in 1986 were: other services, excluding government (30.1%), primary (16.1%) and trade (14.8%).

Georgetown recorded almost one-third of its labour force involved in manufacturing which is considerably higher than the 10.3 percent recorded for Prince Edward Island. Clearly, the manufacturing industry is of vital importance to Georgetown. Other industries where Georgetown recorded a larger percentage share of its labour force in comparison to Prince Edward Island include: primary (Georgetown - 18.2%, Prince Edward Island - 16.1%) and other services excluding government (Georgetown - 30.9%, Prince Edward Island - 30.1%).

CLASS OF WORKER

Approximately 84.8 percent of the males living in Georgetown in 1986 were paid workers, while 81.8 percent of the females living in Georgetown were paid workers. For Prince Edward Island, 85.3 percent of males and 95.9 percent of females were paid workers in 1986. Thus, a larger percentage of Prince Edward Island males and females were paid workers in comparison to Georgetown males and females. This difference is most striking for females, where the difference between Prince Edward Island and Georgetown was 14.1 percentage points.

Approximately 16.4 percent of the population of Georgetown were self-employed in 1986. This is considerably higher (6.3 percentage points) than the 10.1 percent recorded for the Province.

1985 INCOME

TOTAL INCOME

Total income includes income received during 1985 from the following sources:

wages and salaries

net non-farm self-employment income

net farm self-employment income

old age security pensions

Canada/Quebec pension plans

family allowances

federal child tax credits

unemployment insurance benefits

other income from government sources

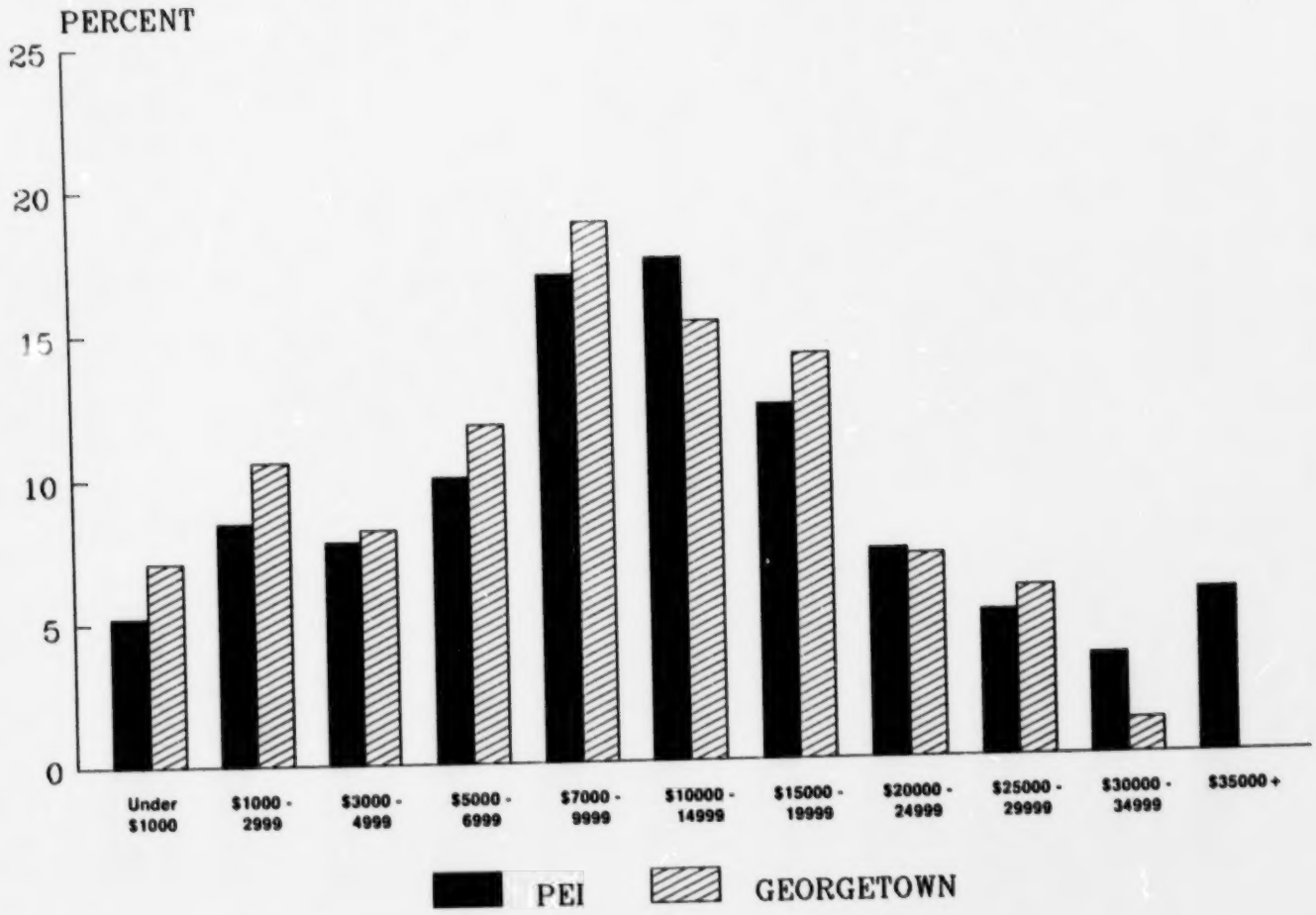
investment income, and

retirement pensions and other money income

In 1985, there were 225 males and 205 females residing in Georgetown who reported income. **Figure 6** presents the percentage share of the population in Georgetown and Prince Edward Island who received any income in 1985 by income group.

TOTAL INCOME

FIGURE 6



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

Figure 6 illustrates that the highest percentage of the population of Georgetown earned $7,000 - $9,999 (18.8%). Prince Edward Island recorded the highest percentage of its population earning $10,000 - $14,999 (17.5%).

Georgetown recorded larger percentage shares of its population in the following income groups in comparison to Prince Edward Island: under $1,000, $1,000-$2,999, $3,000-$4,999, $5,000-$6,999, $7,000-$9,999, $15,000-$19,999 and $25,000-$29,999.

The percentage of persons earning under $10,000 is significantly greater in Georgetown (56.5%) than in Prince Edward Island (48.6%). The percentage of persons earning $20,000 and over is higher for the Province (21.6%) compared to Georgetown (14.1%). Georgetown (29.4%) recorded approximately the same percentage of people earning between $10,000-$20,000 as the Province overall (29.8%).

When considering incomes by sex, the percentage of males in Georgetown with incomes under $1,000 (4.4%) was above the percentage recorded for Prince Edward Island males (3.7%). In Georgetown, the largest percentage of the male population (22.2%) earned $15,000-$19,999, while the largest percentage of the male population in the Province (18.8%) reported income between $10,000-$14,999. A large percentage of Georgetown males (55.6%) reported income between $10,000-$24,999, while the Province recorded a somewhat lower percentage (42.4%) of males earning this amount. Nevertheless, Prince Edward Island males recorded a considerably higher percentage earning $30,000 and over (14.2%) compared to males in Georgetown (2.2%). In fact, no males in Georgetown reported income of $35,000 or more, compared to 9.2 percent of Island males.

In Georgetown, 9.8 percent of the female population earned under $1,000 in 1985 which is above the 6.9 percent recorded for Prince Edward Island females. The largest percentage of females in Georgetown (31.7%) earned between $7,000-$9,999; similarly the largest percentage of females on Prince Edward Island (21.1%) reported income of $7,000-$9,999. A large percentage of Georgetown females (53.7%) earned between $5,000-$9,999 compared to 34.2 percent of Prince Edward Island females. In 1985, there were no females in Georgetown who reported income of $20,000 or over, while Prince Edward Island recorded 11.7 percent of its female population earned this amount.

In summary, figures for males and females indicate that a larger percentage of males in Georgetown had income less than $1,000 compared to males in Prince Edward Island. This same trend was evident for females as a larger percentage of females in Georgetown earned less than $1,000 compared to females in Prince Edward Island. The highest percentage of males in Georgetown reported income of $15,000-$19,999 while the comparable income range for Prince Edward Island males was $10,000-$14,999. The largest percentage of females in both Georgetown and Prince Edward Island earned between $7,000-$9,999. There were no males or females in Georgetown who reported income of $35,000 and over, while 9.2 percent of the Island's male population and 1.9 percent of the Island's female population reported income in this category.

For Georgetown, females reported a higher percentage earning $1,000 or less (9.8%) compared to males (4.4%). A large percentage of the female population of Georgetown (85.4%) earned less than $10,000 compared to the males (31.1%). Thus, males in Georgetown reported a higher percentage

earning $10,000 and over (68.9%) compared to females (14.6%). In fact, no females in Georgetown reported income exceeding $19,999 while 26.7 percent of the males earned $20,000 or more.

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME:

In 1985 there were 165 economic families living in Georgetown. An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related to each other by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption.

Of the 165 economic families in Georgetown, approximately 18.2 percent were considered to be low income families. The incidence of low income for economic families in the Province (12.6%) was somewhat lower than for Georgetown.

The incidence of low income among unattached individuals in Georgetown was 50.0 percent which was 10.8 percentage points above the 39.2 percent recorded for Prince Edward Island.

CONCLUSION

This report presents detailed information about Georgetown and provides comparisons to the Province in order to illustrate how some of the social and economic characteristics of Georgetown differ from Prince Edward Island overall.

For example, data on population by age indicates that there is a younger population living in Georgetown compared to the Province, as Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population between 0-19 years

of age compared to Prince Edward Island as a whole. This may have implications for school enrollment and attendance, and, as well, may increase labour force participation rates in the future as these young people enter the labour force.

Georgetown recorded a larger percentage of its population with less than a Grade 12 education in comparison to Prince Edward Island. However, this is not surprising given the fact that Georgetown does have a younger population. Georgetown also recorded larger percentages of its population with a certificate for Grades 9-12, and with a non-university education without a certificate.

The processing occupations accounted for 23.6 percent of the labour force in Georgetown, while the Province recorded only 4.7 percent of its labour force in processing. As well, Georgetown reported 32.7 percent of its labour force in the manufacturing industry compared to only 10.3 percent for all of Prince Edward Island.

The self-employed worker is an important class of worker for Georgetown, as is evident by the fact that 16.4 percent of Georgetown's population were self-employed in 1986, compared to 10.1 percent of the Province's population.

In summary, it is clear that many of the social and economic characteristics of Georgetown are unique in comparison to Prince Edward Island overall.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS:

CENSUS DIVISION - refers to the general term applying to counties in Prince Edward Island.

CENSUS FAMILY - refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married regardless of age, living in the same dwelling.

CENSUS SUBDIVISION - refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

CLASS OF WORKER - refers to whether a person worked mainly for someone else for wages, salaries, commission or payment in kind, or worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member or worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help.

ECONOMIC FAMILY - refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

EMPLOYED: - refers to persons during the week prior to June 3,1986 (1) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work or (2) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME - refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1985 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment and/or net farm income.

Those who worked full year full-time were defined as those who worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly full time.

Those who worked part year or part-time

were defined as those who worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly part time or worked less than 49 weeks.

ETHNIC ORIGIN - refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belong.

HOME LANGUAGE - refers to the language spoken at home by the individual at the time of the Census.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME - refers to the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME - refers to the proportion or percentage of units in a given classification below the income cut-offs. The low income statistics from the 1986 Census are based on the revised (1978) cut-offs which were initially estimated from the 1978 National Family Expenditures Survey and then updated to 1985 by the changes in the Consumer Price Index since 1978.

INDUSTRY - refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the name of the employer and the kind of business, industry or service. Census industry data for this publication are based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

LABOUR FORCE - refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents who in the week prior to June 3, 1986 were employed or unemployed.

MOBILITY STATUS - refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residents on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier.

MOTHER TONGUE - refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census.

OCCUPATION - refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their

kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. Census occupation data in this publication are based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS - refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing on Census Day.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE - refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English or French, the official languages of Canada.

PARTICIPATION RATE - refers to the total labour force (in the reference week) expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in an area, group or category.

PLACE OF BIRTH - refers to specific Provinces if born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada. Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to boundaries at the Census date.

POPULATION DENSITY - refers to the number of people per square kilometer.

TOTAL INCOME - refers to the sum of amounts received during 1985 by an income recipient from: wages and salaries, net non-farm self-employment income, net farm self-employment income, Old age security pensions, Canada/Quebec Pension Plans, family allowances, federal child tax credits, unemployment insurance benefits, other income from government sources, investment income, retirement pensions and other money incomes.

UNEMPLOYED - refers to persons who during the week prior to enumeration (1) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work (2) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job (3) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (in the reference week).